

Abstract

5 A strain of *Lactobacillus salivarius* isolated from resected and
washed human gastrointestinal tract inhibits a broad range of Gram
positive and Gram negative microorganisms and secretes a product
having antimicrobial activity into a cell - free supernatant. The
activity is produced only by growing cells and is destroyed by
proteinase K and pronase E, the inhibitory properties of the strain and
10 its secretory products being maintained in the presence of
physiological concentrations of human bile and human gastric juice.
The strain exhibits a broad - spectrum of activity against bacteria
including *Listeria*, *Staphylococcus*, including methocillin resistant *St.*
aureus (MRSA), and *Bacillus*, but does not inhibit many closely
15 related *lactobacilli*. An antimicrobial agent is obtained from the
strain which has bacteriocin-like properties.